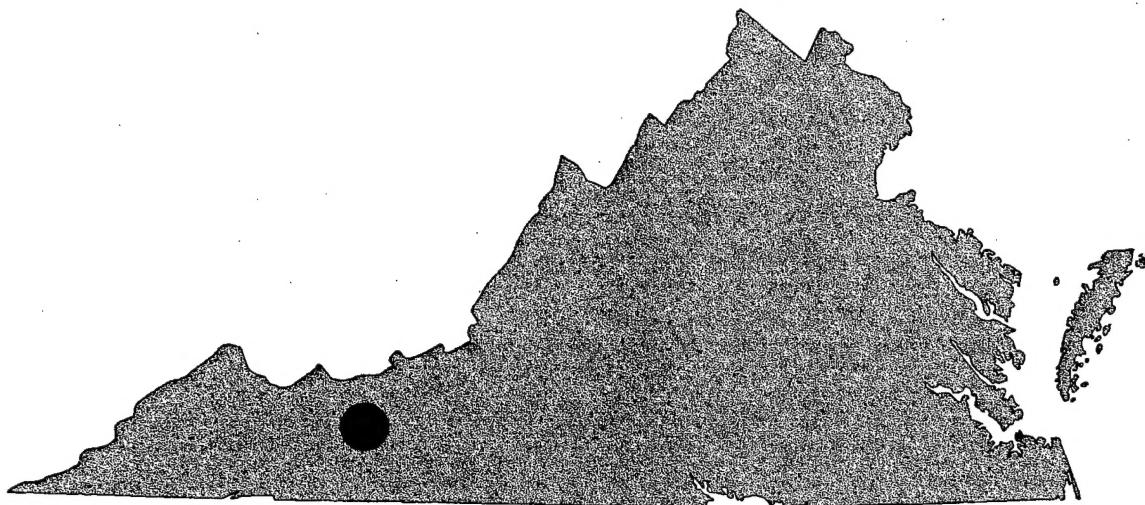


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 91



Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division

by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections*

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR
RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 91**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Radford Army Ammunition Plant in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically examine the collections that were identified during the collection summarization.

Archival research for Radford Army Ammunition Plant began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Virginia Department of Historical Resources, in Richmond, Virginia. The records search was performed at the Historical Resources office in June 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections.

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Archaeological work on Radford Army Ammunition Plant is reported to have begun in 1963 with the investigations conducted by C.G. Holland for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Since then, four groups have performed additional archaeological investigations:

College of William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research
Williamsburg, Virginia
New River Valley Chapter, Archaeological Society of Virginia, Radford, Virginia
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, and
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California.

All of the investigations, except for the Overview and Management Plan by Woodward-Clyde Consultants, are believed to have produced artifact collections. Overall, investigations consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Totals of approximately 14 boxes and less than one linear foot of associated documentation have been reportedly identified for Radford Army Ammunition Plant. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools, ceramics, and shell. Skeletal remains from an infant burial, believed to date from the Late Woodland period, have been identified among the collections from Radford Army Ammunition Plant site 44MY7 (formerly 44MY22).

As of the date of this report, the artifacts are believed to be located in the following three repositories:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Volume</u>
College of William & Mary Center For Archaeological Research Williamsburg, Virginia	~ 4 ft ³
Fort Loudoun State Historical Site, Vonore, Tennessee	~ 10 ft ³
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	undetermined

The College of William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia, houses approximately 4 ft³ of material from one archaeological sites on Radford Army Ammunition Plant. These materials have been identified as project number 93-56 and project name RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT/II/ARY/MY7/US ARMY COE. The collection primarily contains materials from the prehistoric time period, but some historic period materials were reported. The prehistoric materials in this collection include stone tools, flaked stone debris, fire cracked rock, and ceramics. The historic period materials include one ceramic pipe/insulator, one piece of coal/cinder, and one nail. No prehistoric or historic period human remains are included in these collections. The collection is accompanied by approximately 0.25 linear foot of documentation.

The Fort Loudoun State Historical Site, Vonore, Tennessee, houses approximately 10 boxes of artifacts from Radford Army Ammunition Plant that were recovered by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute during the 1968 excavations. These materials are identified in the repository by site number 44MY7 (formerly 44MY22). The artifacts in this collection date from the prehistoric period and materials include stone tools, shell, animal bone, charcoal, and ceramics. Skeletal remains from one prehistoric infant burial are included with the collection. The collection is accompanied by approximately 0.2 linear foot of documentation.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. is believed to house artifacts collected from site number 44PU7 by C.G. Holland during 1963 and 1964 (Holland 1970). The report of the investigation indicates that ceramics, stone tools, and animal bone were collected (Holland 1970). The MCX was unable to determine the volume of material held by the repository. The Smithsonian Institution has indicated that it shall conduct its own NAGPRA summary of archaeological collections, and that summary information will be provided to installations by that institution.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Radford Army Ammunition Plant* (Appendix I) provides detailed information about the collections derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

Collections Not Located

The MCX was unable to locate collections recovered from Radford AAP by the New River Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia during surface collections in 1983 and 1984. The unlocated materials are from archaeological site number 44PU23, recorded by Graham Simmerman on 1 January 1982, and site numbers 44PU62 and 44PU63, recorded by David E. Rotenizer on 18 February 1984.

NAGPRA-Related Items

Prehistoric human skeletal remains have been identified among collection materials from site 44MY7 (formerly 44MY22) on Radford Army Ammunition Plant. The skeletal remains from an infant burial were excavated by Dr. Joe Benthall during archaeological investigations for Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, in 1968. The skeletal remains are currently housed at the Fort Loudoun State Historical Site, Vonore, Tennessee.

A second burial was inadvertently discovered prior to 1970 during land moving operations at site 44PU8 on Radford Army Ammunition Plant. After a period of display in one of the Hercules Powder Company's houses, the skeleton was reburied at an unspecified location (Holland 1970:28).

No associated or unassociated grave goods, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were reported to accompany the skeletal remains, although the final determination of funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony among the Radford Army Ammunition Plant collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Radford Army Ammunition Plant are attached: Appendix II contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research and Appendix III is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

The Mohetan tribe is believed to have aboriginally inhabited the mountainous region of Virginia that lies along the upper waters of the New River (McCary 1957:10). The New River flows

through Montgomery and Pulaski counties in which present day Radford AAP is located. According to McCary (1957:10) and Goddard (1978:587), except for the tribal name, little information about the Mohetan tribe exists. There is no linguistic data available to indicate possible Mohetan affiliation with other tribal groups, and historians continue to debate the exact identity of the group and its potential affiliation with other Virginia tribes (Goddard 1978:587). No Federally recognized tribal group has indicated an aboriginal claim to land in the vicinity of Radford Army Ammunition Plant (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation.

No federally recognized tribal groups have been identified as potentially culturally affiliated with the archaeological collection materials from Radford AAP. Several groups of Indians have sent letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition: the Mattaponi Tribe (Mattaponi Indian Reservation), the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Inc. (Mattaponi Indian Tribal Association, Inc.), and the United Rappahannock Tribe. None has yet to submit a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6,8).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 and 43 CFR 10 (Implementing Regulations) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

1995 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of July 11, 1995)*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Goddard, Ives

1978 Central Algonquian Languages. In Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 583-587. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Holland, C.G.

1970 An Archaeological Survey of Southwest Virginia. *Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology Number 12*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

McCary, Ben M.

1957 *Indians of Seventeenth-Century Virginia*. The University Press of Virginia. Charlottesville, Virginia.

U.S.G.S.

n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.

EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator
Center for Archaeological Research, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA	David Lewes	(804) 221-1525	Project #93-56	44MY7		Center for Archaeological Research, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA
Center for Archaeological Research, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA	Debbie Davenport	(804) 221-2585	Project #93-56	44MY7		Center for Archaeological Research, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA
Fort Loudoun Historical Site, Vonore, TN	Dr. Joe Bentall	(423) 884-6663	44MY7 (formerly 44MY22)	44MY7	1968	Dr. Joe Bentall, Virginia Polytechnic University
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	Unknown		Unknown		1963 - 1964	C.G. Holloman

1st Location of Archaeological Collections From: Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia [AMC]

As of March 1996

Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis Determin.
	Center for Archaeological Research, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA	< 1 linear ft.	Documentation	Prehistoric; Historic		
	Center for Archaeological Research, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA	4 cu. ft.	Lithics, Fire Cracked Rock, Faunal Bone, Ceramics, Shell, Charcoal, Flotation Samples	Prehistoric; Historic		
1968	Dr. Joe Benthall, Virginia Polytechnic University	10 cu. ft. and < 1 linear ft.	Human Skeletal Material, Lithics, Ceramics, Shell, Charcoal, Faunal Material; & Documentation	Prehistoric, Late Woodland		
1963 - 1964	C.G. Holland		Unknown			

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
Prehistoric; Historic			No
Prehistoric; Historic			No
Prehistoric, Late Woodland			Yes

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APPENDIX II

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, or in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Attached Sheets _____	

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Object Data Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Attached Sheets _____	

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia [AMC] as of March 1996

Subject property : Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA

Last name : Holland

First name : C.

Middle Initial : G.

Secondary Authors :

Title : An Archeological Survey of Southwest Virginia.

Series : Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology Number 12

Date : 1970

Length : 195

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

○

Contractor : Smithsonian Institution Press

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA

Last name : Smith

First name : Gerald

Middle Initial : P.

Secondary Authors : Guy G. Weaver, Jr.

Title : An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Montgomery and Pulaski Counties, Virginia.

Series : DARCOM Report No. 20

Date : 12/17/84

Length : 95

Contract Number : CX-5000-3-0771

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Material Development and Readiness Branch

Contractor : National Park Service

Subcontractor : Woodward-Clyde Consultants/Memphis State University, Department of Anthropology

APPENDIX III

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Smith, Gerald P. And Guy G. Weaver, Jr.

1984 An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Montgomery and Pulaski Counties, Virginia. Woodward-Clyde Consultants & Memphis State University. Submitted to U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.